HITTLE AFRICAS BROKEN

THE MEEVIL DRIVING NEGROES

have at least one white employee to every ten negroes. With the disappearance of slavery this restriction was removed, and the tendency toward segregation as well as the gregarious nature of the pegro has tended to bring about the establishment of little Africas in the South, as in the Carolina Sea islands, in the Yazoo delta of the Mississippi and in the Tensas basin of Louisiana.

In these sections the negro majority has grown steadily larger until it reached in some cases 16 to 1, completely shutting out white competition, for a white man will not, even if he can, compete with negro field labor. This condition of affairs has been greatly changed in the last two years by the boll weevil, which have at least one white employee to every

two years by the boll weevil, which breaking up the nergo communities. dist as the cotton crop and the invention of the cotton gin, which made slavery profitable, are held responsible for its pread between 1820 and 1860, so disaster the cotton crop caused by the Mexican hyader, the weevil, has cut down the egro population of the Southwest and attered a large part of the negroes, ving them to other portions of the

The Southern negro has devoted his

"Orleans," nearly as long as Sea

the poor red hill lands, where one is ands of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mishare cultivated by negro labor or farmers.

destroyed during the civil war took some twenty years to rebuild lation in this section, but after the dly In twenty years 150,000 negroes the black belt of the South in Ala Georgia and the Carolinas poured Yazoo delta of the Mississippi and

negroes enjoyed great proand sent home word that they of levees. This land, owned rms and sold to negroes.

h hid for negro immigrants ex- at least sufficiently for mutual undere delta." The negro there was standing; but I have been stumped at ated, there were no lynchings or last, and that right here in New York. and in Greenville, Miss., the awvers, doctors and negroes ena nearly every line of business.

ensus shows a marvellous change two years wrought by the that was: it was some tongue that I had never before heard spoken, and I was The prosperity of the nentinued until about 1908, when perity was greatest in the last in again, saying this time: of that period as the price left me more in a fix than ever.

e period 1890-1900 the census the Varco Delta practically "Nagah, blah, yahlah glewk!" and then of the Yazoo Delta, practically I gave it up.

"He was an American, the guard, a "He was an American looking man, but ent, every county showing nice, lively, intelligent looking man, but pulation in 1908 was prob-day it is 185,000, a loss of wholly unknown to me, though it seemed to have a system to it, and plainly its population in 1908 was problast two years Including significan and Arkansas districts the the people in the car, for at each of the population in this delta secpared with conditions before
of the boll weevil, is probably
one, of which 99 per cent are
egroes
egroes

grad's language, and then I shall know
so nity-eight. population in this delta sec- several stations a number of people got

NEW YORK. SUNDAY. DECEMBER 25. 1910. - Copyright, 1910, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association UP Yazoo Delta, Tensas and Madison, where

"Father Sergius" Originally Meant to He a Study of the Cronstadt Priest, but Afterward Altered The Story of

that Leo Tolstoy aroused long ago the implacable hatred of two powers so far apart in the religious life of Russia as Helv Synod, and Father John of Cronstadt The former was able to secure his excommunication in face of the express disapproval of Czar Alexander III: but the enmity of Father John. It is summarized in the Teatralnoye Obosrenye from an unpublished tale entitled "(Father

when therefore two years ago the negro from the villages begin to make pilneighborhood and peasant men and women grimages to him. Here ends the first part of the story, in which, those who have seen the original say, the descriptions of folk scenes are of masterly skill and feeling.

When therefore two years ago the negro farmers of the new Africa woke up to find their cotton crops destroyed by the boll weevil a sudden panic seized on them and a negro exodus started the like of which had not been seen since the days of the Kansas craze in the '70s.

The negroes fled by rail, by boat, by cart, selling their possessions for anything they could get. The panic reached such proportions a year ago that the whites interfered and took such action as they could to prevent the bulk of the negro population from leaving.

A very vigorous campaign was made through the boll weevil district by the United States Department of Agriculture, the State authorities and the railroads uniting to calm the panic, to quiet the paragrees of the state of the state of the panic, to quiet the paragrees of the state of the state of the panic, to quiet the paragrees of the state of the state of the panic, to quiet the paragrees of the state of the state of the panic, to quiet the paragrees of the state of the state of the panic, to quiet the paragrees of the state of the state of the panic, to quiet the paragrees of the state of the state of the panic to quiet the paragrees of the state of the panic to quiet the paragrees of the state of the panic to quiet the paragrees of the panic to quiet the paragrees of the panic to quiet the p In the second part a pleasure party of young ladies and gentlemen come! remember the abode of Father Sergius. One of them, a gay and pretty young woman, will not believe in his unshakable piety and decides to try the arts of her coquetry on the ascetic. There are

Tolstoy had shaped the tale in this sense when he was drawn from it by his great work "Resurrection." Just at this time John of Cronstadt began to come into the open as a very rough antagonist of Toistoy. As this situation developed the latter began to fear that the world been an increase in the population of from 154.159 to 219.786, or nearly 43 per cent. This increase is nearly all white and due to the development of the lumber and due to the development of the lumber enemy, and he changed the subject. In this altered form "Father Sergius"

founded on an actual human drama. This has been made known since Tolstoy's death by his friend M. Koni, former head of the St. Petersburg law faculty. member of the Council of Empire and the most widely respected jurist in Russia. Long ago when M. Koni was District Attorney in St. Petersburg he had to prosecute, as he told Tolstoy, in a case against two women accused of stealing a hundred rubles from a man. All prisoners in such cases pass before the Grand Jury, the charge against them is read and then they are sent back to their

found against the two women M. Koni was surprised to receive a visit from a young man of good family who asked to he allowed to send a letter to the younger still wondering over it when we came to prisoner. M. Koni said this was not ment first made its appearance. the next station, where the guard looked allowed, but the visitor persisted and the District Attorney was not indisposed to

> "What tongue could be be speaking? got more of it at the next station: The man opened the letter and read

TOLSTOY AND FATHER JOHN Her guardian drove her out and she was

down and began to make a promising A STORY WRITTEN ABOUT THE career. He happened to be serving on the Grand Jury when these two prisoners came before it. At once he recognized the girl of the farmhouse although she did not see him. He determined now that he would in all seriousness offer to be her husband.

He pressed his case and M. Koni decided to send on his message. The girl had by now been put into the discipline ward for fighting with the other prisoners waiting trial. She was confronted with the young man who offered her marriage. In correct and modest behavior and good language she asked time to think. Before she could be brought to trial she was attacked by typhoid fever and died in the

The spiritual hope that absorbed Tolstoy in this drama of real life as M. Koni told it to him was that a man should still in this life have it given to him and have it There is a prelude to the tale describing in him to strive for resurrection before everything.

FARMERS' ALMANAC IN DEMAND, Which the Gazziebrooks Must Have Though They're City Folk.

"City people we are," said Mr. Gazzlebrook, "but we couldn't do without the Farmers Almanac. I think it is Mrs Gazzlebrook from whom this demand most arises. I know that every year when December comes she says to me Frederick, have you got the Farmers Almanac yet?' Why she should so fancy it I used to wonder, but I know she always does want it, and when she says that to me I know it's up to me to get it, and I go down to the old, old, long established place in an eld, narrow, busy downtown street where from time immemorial they have sold it and where they sell it still and get a copy of the issue for the next year, and the lady of the house hangs this up on a nail in the kitchen under a handy calendar which she keeps there for ready reference, and then we are right again for another year. I've just bought and brought home the almanac for 1911.

"It is just the same, with the same old wood cuts appropriate to the seasons at the top of the calendar pages, and these pages containing as of old not only the dates and days and the rising and setting of the sun and of the moon and a lot of other astronomical information, but also the usual weather prognostications, as 'fair,' 'showery,' 'great elec trical storms, 'mild, clear and pleasant, 'general storms in the middle South.' 'generally fair, 'great windstorm,' 'fair,' 'hot near to his hermitage. The merrymakers and so on in the several months, all the weather conditions laid out a year ahead

merid. 7 ev.'; and 'Procyon in mer. 6:38 ev.; and 'Palm Sunday'; and 'So. Cross in mer. 11 ev.': and 'Meteors, 19-23'; and

solitary recluse feels that he will not re- where you find the interest table, the table showing the capacity of cisterns scorn at his own weakness Father Sergius for each ten inches in depth, the nuggets seizes an axe and before the eyes of the of wisdom, the tide tables, the legal holitemptress backs off one of his fingers, days in the various States, the tables of measures and weights, the table of Easter Sundays, the table of heights and weights After this the hermit's fame for piety of men and the table of heights and spreads wide and more and larger pil-grim parties come streaming toward him.

A merchant brings his results of women, the postage rates, the time for sowing vegetable seeds, the pourtry items, the time table for the

THE CHRISTMAS PUDDING

King Arthur's Recipe Those Served at Osborne House.

The plum pudding termed by some the older sister of the mince pie-forms such an essential part of the Christmas dinner that people would not think of omitting it from the menu unless for reasons of health or economy

It is sometimes considered emblematic of the offering of the Wise Men to the Christ Child, says Uncle Remus's Magaof responsibility. The closter cannot zine, and its origin is very old, for did pacify him and solitude tortures his not King Arthur make one the recipe for which has been passed down through many generations?

A bag pudding the king did make And in it put great lumps of fat

The proportions are not given with the exception of the mention of three bags of barley meal, and one might infer that they were rather generous bags, for the pudding was large enough for the King and Queen and whole court to "eat thereof and there was some left, which was not thrown away.

The English people were always fond of puddings and in some parts of England they still keep up the old custom of be ginning their dinner with pudding so that pudding time means dinner time To come at pudding time is a proverbial phrase meaning to come at the happiest moment in the world

In different times and places various customs have prevailed in connection customs have prevailed in connection with the serving of the Christmas pudding. At Osborne House on the Isle of Wight the Christmas dessert is a mammoth plum pudding moulded in the form of a grotesque head—either Santa Claus or "Old King Cole," that "jolly old soul" of nursery fame, or that of a boar or some animal of the forest with sugar teeth, cherry eyes and all alight with the blue flame of burning brandy.

burning brandy burning brandy.

It rests on a massive silver paltter wreathed in holly, a very imposing and magnificent dish with which to crown the Christmas feast. Just before it is brought to the table the children are admitted not

A Maine Huntress.

From the Kennehec Journal Mrs. Walter Judkins of Portland is its contents; it was a proposal of marriage woman to whom the lure of the Maine to the young woman. In amazement M. woods is strong. She has just returned Koni begged him to abandon the idea; it from her twenty-third season in the au

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.



The Store Will Be Closed on Monday.

TUESDAY WILL BEGIN AT LOESER'S The Winter White Sale.

Undermuslins, Corsets, Petticoats, Infants' Wear, Etc. The Greatest Economy Occasion Ever Presented.

THE QUALITY of the garments is exceptional. There has been no hasty work. The good nainsooks, cambrics and muslins were carefully cut and catefully sewn. The laces and embroideries were chosen for daintiness and for serviceability. The shaping of each garment was carefully done to secure a proper fit. Even such matters as buttons and buttonholes have had special care.

And now these good garments are marked at low prices that are extraordinary; at low prices which mean in many cases a sacrifice of profit not only by makers but by ourselves. The plan was to send this Sale past all records for value and nothing has been spared to do so.

None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

12c., regularly 25c. Corset Covers of cambric, round neck. French body: one style has 3 rows of lace with ribbon beading and lace edge. None C. O. D. No neat or telephone orders.

18c. Corset Covers of cambric and lawn. French body in several models: some with several rows of lace and lace edge and others with embroidered edge.

25c. and 29c. Corset Covers of fine, soft cambric, about 9 styles. One with the French embroidered scalloped edge and ribbon run through. Another with 5 rows of lace and lawn composing the front, ribbon beading and lace edge at the top.

we. Corset Covers of painsook and cambric in several styles, one with 2 rows of lace inserting edged with lace and ribbon beading, also semi-high neck with lace inserting with band of lawn, featherstitched.

The covers of cambric and nainsook in a variety of models; low round neck effects, prettily trimmed with embroidery or lace and finished with beadings and ribbons.

The covers of cambric and painson with the covers of cambric experience.

and ribbons.

See and See. Corset Covers of cambric and namesook. Some are made with several rows of lace insertings joined together with ribbon beading.

Nightgowns, 25c. to \$2.98.

Nightgowns, 25c. to \$2.98.

23c., regularly 30c. Night Gowns of good muslin in several styles, high and V shape, hemstitched tucks and plain tucks and finished with a ruffle on neck and sleeves. None sent C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

30c. Night Gowns of good muslin. One model is made V shape neck and has 4 rows of inserting with cluster tucking hetween. Another style is made square yoke with cluster tucking. None sent C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

40c. Muslin and cambric Night Gowns. One style has insertings in the yoke others with cluster of hemstitched tucks made high neck and long sleeves, one finished with hemstitched ruffle.

98c. and \$1.29. Night Gowns in about 20 styles, made of fine nainsook, cambric and muslin, several high neck effects with long sleeves, round and square yokes, embroidery trimmed and solid tucked yoke. Other models in low round neck effects with wide lace inserting, fancy ribbon beading.

Drawers, 12c. to 98c. 12c. Drawers of good mustin with a deep ruffle of lawn, hemstitched hem with cluster tucks, also other styles in plain tucking. None sent C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

19e. Drawers of good cambrie with hemstitched tucked ruffle. Another model made with lawn ruffle edged with embroidery and cluster of tucks, also plain tucked models.

39e. and 49e. About 12 styles, of cambric and muslin and nainsook, several styles of hemstitching; several with deep embroidery ruffle and cluster tucking above. 50c. Drawers of cambric and nainsook in several models, some trimmed with embroidery and cluster of tucks above others have lace trimmed ruffle.

Sec. About 8 styles of Drawers in regu-lar shape and circular effects. One good model is made with lawn ruffle with real Touchon lace inserting and edge. One very elaborate style has a edge. One very elaborate style deep flounce cut in scalloped effect with wide inserting of Valencienne

Chemises, 29c. to 98c. 29c., regularly 30c. Chemises of good cambric and muslin made round neck with hemstitched ruffle and one very good model has a V shape yoke; 3 rows of embroidery with cluster tucking and finished with a hemstitched ruffle. None sent C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

Corset Covers, 9c. to 98c.

9e. Corset Covers in 3 styles of good muslin; high or low neck, in round and square effects, some with an edge.
None C.O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

12e. regularly 25e. Corset Covers of cambric, round neck. French body: one style has 3 rows of lace with ribbon beading and lace edge. None C.O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

12e. regularly 25e. Corset Covers of cambric, round neck. French body: one style has 3 rows of lace with ribbon beading and lace edge. None C.O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

Petticoats, 19c. to \$2.98.

Petticoats, 17c. to \$2.78.

19c. Short Petticoats of good musin, circular shape, fitted top, finished with a hemstitched ruffle. None sent C. O. D. No Mail or telephone orders.

39c. and 49c. Long white Petticoats of good musiin, one style with a deep laws ruffle with a hemstitched hem and cluster of tucks. The finer model is made with a 9 inch ruffle.

98c., regularly \$1.25 to \$2.25. An assorted lot of very fine linearic Petticoats made of nainsook and lawn and some cambric, trimmed elaborately with embroidery flounces. Others are finished with beading and ribbon at the top of flounce.

nnished with beading and ribbon at the top of flounce.

81.49 and 81.95. Petticogts of fine nainsook and lawn; some have flounce 15 inches deep with open work embroidery and finished with ribbon bows, and others have flounce from 18 to 26 inches deep.

Combination Garments, 37c. to \$1.98.

37c. to \$1.98.

37c. Corse Cover with Drawers made of fine cambric, the top finished with lace edge and ribbon beading, and the Drawers finished with tucked hematiched ruffle of lawn. None sent C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

58c. Corset Cover with Drawers or Corset Cover with Skirt, made of soft nainsook and finished with lace edge and beading. Drawers finished with ruffle. Other similar models.

58c. Skirt and Drawer effects; one pretty Skirt model is made with Valenciennes lace, medallion effect in the Corset Cover and finished with lace edge and beading, the bottom has a tucked ruffle.

Never---Even at Loeser's Have There Been Such Values in

Knit Underwear and Hosiery Staple Hosiery in 6 Pair Lots at Record Prices.

THE STAPLE BLACK HOSIERY has been arranged in 6 and 3 pair lots to assist in quick service. Full size

ranges in every style—and EVERY STYLE INCLUDED THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE DESIRED.

Women's Staple Hosiery. 6 Pairs for 50c., Regularly 90c. to

6 Pairs for \$1, Regularly \$1.50 and 6 Pairs \$1.50, Regularly \$2 to \$3. 3 Pairs for \$1, Regularly \$0e. and 75e. a Pair.

6 Pairs for 50c., Regularly 90c. 6 Pairs for 75c., Regularly \$1.20. 6 Pairs for \$1. Regularly \$1.50. 6 Pairs for \$1.30, begularly \$2.

Children's Staple Hosiery.

SILK HOSIERY FOR

25c. regularly 50c Silk Half Hose at \$0c. The., Regularly 81 and \$1.30. \$1. regularly \$1.50. \$1.60, regularly \$2.50 and \$3.50

Men's Fancy and Embroidered Hosiery. At 125c., regularly to 25c. At 10c., regularly to 50c. At 25c., regularly to 50c. At 50c., regularly to 51.

Women's Fancy and Embroidered Hosiery. At 125c., regularly to 35c. At 25c., regularly to 50c. At 35c., regularly to 75c. At 50c., regularly to \$1.25.

Men's Staple Hosiery.
6 Pairs for \$0c., Regularly \$0c. to
\$1.50.
6 Pairs for 75c., Regularly \$1.50.
6 Pairs for \$1.50; Regularly \$1.50 to \$2.
6 Pairs for \$1.50; Regularly \$2 and 3 Pairs for S1. Regularly 50c. and

HOSIERY. 30c., regularly SSc. and S1. 75c., regularly 61.

WOMEN'S SILK

\$1.19, regularly \$1.50 and \$2. \$1.00, regularly \$2.50 to \$4.50. 82.96, regularly \$4.50 to \$6.

Winter Underwear: Greatest Concessions of the Season Children's Underwear.

Men's Underwear. 40ca regularly \$1. 69e., regularly \$1 and \$1.25. \$1, regularly \$1.50 to \$2. \$1.25, regularly \$1.50 and \$2. Women's and Children's Underwear on the Second Floor. All Other Advertised Goods on the Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

15c., regularly 25c. 39e., regularly up to 75c. 50c., regularly up to \$1.25.

Women's Underwear. 15c., regularly 25c.
35c., regularly 56c.
65c., regularly 51 to 51.5c.
69c., regularly 51.5c.
95c., regularly 51.5c.
51.5c, regularly 52.25 to 55.

\$4 to \$7.50 Silk Waists at \$2.98

Silk messalines in white, light blue, pink and gray trimmed with lace; some in the side effects, neatly trimmed. Persian chiffon over Persians, neatly braided and trimmed. High class taffetas, in black and colors; tailored and trimmed. Also stylish plaids and stripe silk Waists and three models in lace and net Waists, lined with silk. In this lot are two hundred and fifty sample Waists, values up to \$7.50.

\$3 to \$5 Silk and Net Waists at \$1.98.

Twelve hundred fine Waists in assorted styles. taffetas and messalines. The taffetas are in stripes and plain colors, also black, as well as a number of pretty Persian chiffons over white net. Messaline silk Waists in black, navy and other desirable colors. Chiffons over Persians and assorted plaid silk Waists Pretty net Waists, in various models and a number of velvet Waists in various colors, with tops of Persian.

Women's \$25 Suits, \$7.98.

THERE ARE 112 of these good \$25 Suits, mentailored and showing many of the newest ideas of the winter. They have style distinction and the serviceability that only comes with good workman-

Of fancy mixtures, boucle cloths and plain and fancy diagonals and serges. Coats walking length with semi-fitted backs and single-breasted fronts. Linings of satins or peau decygne. Skirts gored, flounce effects in new models.

White English Cameo Bedspreads \$3, \$3.50 & \$4 Values at \$2.25, \$2.50 & \$3,

Lace Curtains --- 1 to 6 Pair Lots.

Curtains that remain after the active December business are now to be distributed as speedily

as possible and prices have been made far less than

\$2 to \$4.50 Not'ingham Lace Curtains at \$1.25, \$1.75

\$4.50 to \$10 Irish Point Curtains at \$2.95, \$4.45 and

\$4 to \$9 Renaissance and Cluny Curtains, \$2.55 to \$5.05.

\$7.50 to \$17.50 Lacet Arab Curtains at \$5.50, \$6.45

86 to 89 Marie Antoinette Curtains, 84.50, 85.50 and

These are just hints of what the stock contains. There are some of the handsomest patterns of the whole season among these Curtains.

Third Floor, Fulton Street.

TUNDREDS OF ODD PAIRS and small lots of Lace

THEY ARE PART of a special purchase from a wall-known English manufacturer, and offer the best known English manufacturer, and offer the best Bedspread economy which has come in months. All in the beautifully embossed Cameo style, of good weight and in broad range of neat and effective pat-terns. They will launder perfectly, and it is possible, if you wish, to match them in pairs.

Single or Twin Bed Size, Regularly \$3, at \$2.25 Each Three-quarter Bed Size, Regularly 83.50, at 82.50 Each Large Double Bed Sizes, Regularly 84, at 83 Each.

Women's \$25 Full Length Coats at \$9.98. Second floor. None sent C.O.D. or on Approval

Besement.

guard's prishes opposite the willing

the negroes are ten to one, show a loss of 15 per cent, in the population as compared with 1900. Consider this in the light of the fact that in the meanwhile absolute security has been secured against crevasse and floods and that cotton, the main staple of the county, has dwindled in value. FROM COTTON FIELDS.

main staple of the county, has dwindled in value.

From the Rio Grande, where the bold weevil crossed from Mexico, to the Yazoo Delta, is over a thousand miles. The march of that destructive insect heretofore was mainly over country occupied by whites until it struck the negro region along the Mississippi River. The bold was just as destructive in Texas and eastern Louisiana as along the great river, indeed more so, for less was known about its habits and how to fight it. But the difficulty has been overcome.

Texas now raises in spite of the presence of the weevil as large a crop of the difficulty has been overcome.

Texas now raises in spite of the presence of the weevil as large a crop of cotton as ever and western Louisiana is recovering from the raid. Those white sections where the bol weevil is doing the greatest harm are adapting themselves to the new conditions and are meeting with great success. They have almost completely recovered from the shock and show an increase in population and agricultural output.

From the Rio Grande, where the boll weevil crossed from Mexico, to the Yazoo Delta, is over a thousand miles. The march of that destructive insect heretofore was mainly over country occupied by whites until it struck the negro region along the Mississippi River. The bold was just as destructive in Texas and eastern Louisiana as along the great river, indeed more so, for less was known about its habits and how to fight it. But the difficulty has been overcome.

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shock and show an increase in population and agricultural output.

Shock and show an increase in population and agricultural output.

For instance, the farmers cut down their cotton acreage and planted other crops instead which the weevil could not attack. As a consequence north Louisiana has increased its corn crops instead of buying corn from the West, as had been the practice for years, it has now more corn than it can use and is exporting to Europe.

During slavery days this segregation of the blacks was viewed with disfavor, it being feared that left to themselves the regroes would revert to African savagery of the Southern States had laws like that of Louisiana requiring slave owners to have at least one white employee to every ton negroes. With the disappearance of

me mainly to the cultivation of cotton the last century. It is asserted that the negro hand is so formed that it is the best cotton picking machine in the world. But whether that is the case or not the negroes and to show them what was necessary to fight the boll weevil. Much good was accomplished in that way and the exodus was checked, but nevertivation ever since that crop came into prominence. He knows how to plant, prominence. He knows how to plant, prominence. He knows how to plant, prominence will be cotton and very little cultivate and pick cotton cultivat he negro hand is so formed that it is the

cultivate and pick cotton and very little else in the agricultural line.

That his system is not the best but is wasteful and extravagant is admitted, for the white farmer with a much poorer soil mises a larger amount of cotton to the agre and to the hand, but on this point, cotton growing, the negro is at his best as a farmer, and he has devoted himself in it so long that he knows little else.

Hecause of slavery the negro has the less and most fertile lands in the South favorites.

Since.

Generally it was the poorer and more shiftless negroes that left. Some moved only a hundred miles away, just beyond the boll weevil line, and another year will see a new panic on their part and see them moving eastward or northward again. A number moved out of Louis-lana and Mississippi altogether, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas receiving many of the emigrants, some going to the North, Chicago and St. Louis being special favorites.

planters and slave owners were able buy these lands and at an early day got ession of the alluvial country along Mississippi and its tributaries. Here e Tensas basin and the Yazoo Valley the centre of cotton production in the outh and in the world. The yield is whest averaging a bale an acre year weer and the cotton is of the best

From these river lands the white farm were driven by slavery competition eky enough if by using a great deal of tertilizer he is able to get a third of a ale to each acre under cultivation. Then entire river country is black as to listion and is getting blacker, and ne-tenths of the rich river alluvial

laborer or farmer in a section where the negro element is largely in a majority. There is a large white immigration into section became after freedom hat section became after freedom both Mississippi and Louisiana, but the promised land of the negro. The whites, like the negroes, prefer to settle among people of their own race.

Thus in the next district to that of Mississippi, where the population is de-clining—the fifteen counties in the south-western portion of the State—there has There was already a arge negro were completed in the late 'sos of negro immigration increased

Man Knowing Seventy-seven Languages oining counties of Louisiana and was just across the river. linguistic equipment," said a man who nd the promised land. A great speaks seventy-seven languages, "I really land in that section, formerly thought that I could understand almost ad been redeemed by the conany tongue I might hear spoken; and as matter of fact in my rambles around by the railroads, was cut up into the world, which have been somewhat

STUMPED AT LAST.

Finds He Must Learn One More.

"Do you know, I thought, with my

"Riding up town last night on the ele-

"And surely I wondered what language

"Grooty noo sooros blewt!" and that

"Grizel blix flix floct!

extensive, I have very rarely met with section of the country North anybody with whom I could not converse, this new Africa, there were vated when we came to a station the cells guard opened the door and said:

dyanced

MIRACLE WORKER.

St. Petersburg, Dec. t .- It was known Pobledonostzeff, Procurator of the the story is told now for the first time of prison hospital.

sist temptation. In a burst of ascetic She is shocked and runs away with tears

This fall the emigration has started up A merchant brings his weak minded

ago but who have returned and are carrying off negro labor.

Mass meetings have been held in Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, Wilkinson and Copiah counties, Mississippi, and in East and West Feliciana parishes, Louisiana, declaring war on the land agents from Arkansas, and they have been warned that "if caught plying their vocation they will be sternly dealt with." It is probable that these warnings will break up the business, but the emigration will continue as long as the cotton crop continues short. It thas benefited the negroes who remain behind in the respect that they command more consideration from their landlords or employers than of old.

Very little has been done as yet to supply the places of these deserting laborers, for the white immigrant still shows an indisposition to settle as a laborer or farmer in a section where the negros laborer is largely in a manual to the setup of responsibility. The cloister cannot pacify him and solitude tortures his

conscience, and he ends by killing himself.

remains among Tolstoy's unpublished The story of "Resurrection " itself was

vield if the message had no bearing on the case.

Koni begged him to abandon the idea; it would be social suicide. His visitor persisted, and M. Koni asked him what was in his mind. He then told his story. Eight years before when he was living on his family's estate there was a young orphan girl whose father on his deathbed had left her to the charge of a farmer's widow. The young man had just left the university and in his vacation began to visit the farmhouse. Eventually he betrayed the girl and she had a child.